

Accepted

After making many investigations regarding the piezoelectric/electrostrictive actuator and the method for manufacturing the same, it is found that the above-mentioned theme can be dissolved by the piezoelectric/electrostrictive actuator and by the method for manufacturing it as shown below.

Please replace paragraph [0014] with the following rewritten paragraph:

Accepted

[0014] In the cell driving type actuator according to the invention, moreover, it is preferable that the surface roughness R_t of the wall surfaces of piezoelectric/electrostrictive elements where the elements face one another and form a cell is approximately $10\ \mu\text{m}$ or less. It is preferable that the width of the comb-like piezoelectric/electrostrictive elements varies from the recess to the front end of the comb teeth, and it is also preferable that the spacings between the adjacent piezoelectric/electrostrictive elements for forming a cell, or, the spacings between the cell and its adjacent cell, the width of a cell defined by two sets of piezoelectric/electrostrictive elements being present adjacent each other, and, the space defined by a pair of the cells and its adjacent cell may be different from pair to pair. That is, at least two different lengths may exist as for both the width and the space, respectively.

Please replace paragraph [0048] with the following rewritten paragraph:

A3

[0048] As above-mentioned in detail, the present invention solves the first to eighth problems in the conventional art, and offers a cell driving type actuator and a method for manufacturing the actuator, wherein a heating process at a high temperature can be applied; mass production at low cost is possible; slit portions may form cells defined by the lines inclusive of lines other than the straight line, a width of $60\ \mu\text{m}$ or less, and a high aspect ratio; the cells can be activated with a higher electric field strength; and the actuator is based